

# All Hands Herald

Massachusetts Department of Fire Services

January 2014

## Chemical Processing Safety *Final Implementation*

Trained Crowd Managers  
Critical to Safety

Chief Fire Officer  
Credentialing

24<sup>th</sup> Annual Firefighter  
of the Year Awards



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The *All Hands Herald* is published three times a year by the Department of Fire Services. Our title incorporates the traditional fire service meaning of all hands working to extinguish a fire. In this publication, all hands is DFS staff providing information, training and assistance with fire service issues which affect all levels of the fire service.

Let us know how you like the *All Hands Herald* and what we can do to make it even more useful to you – our dedicated fire service members and customers.

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## 3 Chief Fire Officer Credentialing

The Chief Fire Officer credential provides an independent, impartial review of a candidate's education, training and experience for the position.



## 4 Chemical Processing Safety

527 CMR 33 addresses safety issues that can cause chemical processing fires and explosions. All first time applications for permits for category 2 and 3 processes were due on January 1, 2014.



## 12 Trained Crowd Managers Critical to Safety

Nightclubs are required to have one trained crowd manager on duty for every 250 people in the venue. DFS offers a free training and testing program for crowd managers.

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# From the Fire Marshal

January is an excellent time to look back at the accomplishments of 2013 and to look ahead to the challenges of 2014.

## Staff Changes

2013 brought several staff changes to DFS. Shawn Murray joined us as director of the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy (MFA); Joe Klucznik became the assistant director of MFA; and Beth Hill, a longtime DFS employee, was promoted to chief fiscal officer.

## Firefighter Training

The MFA successfully implemented a new format for Career Recruit Firefighting Training in 2013. Every three weeks, a class of about 24 recruits begins the redesigned 9-week curriculum. The changes in curriculum and delivery have increased the number of new firefighters that can be trained simultaneously, reduced wait time, increased instructor to student ratio, and made more efficient use of the facility and instructor time. In addition, new physical training orientation has better prepared students for the physical rigors of training and has led to a reduction in injuries among recruits.

In an effort to continually address new challenges firefighters face, the MFA is working on curriculum for training firefighters on emerging technologies such as electric vehicles and solar panels.

## Springfield Campus

In 2013, DFS acquired the former Springfield Fire Training Center. The MFA now manages all training at the DFS Springfield Campus. The first major construction project in Springfield is to repair the burn building so all parts of it can be used safely. The Department of Capital Asset Management (DCAM) expects to sign contracts in early 2014, with construction beginning in February. June 2015 is the scheduled completion date.

## Fire Code

In 2013, we implemented 527 CMR 33.00 on hazardous materials process and processing, in phases. The final date for category 2 and 3 process permit applications was January 1, 2014. The regulation was developed in response to destructive explosions and fires in chemical processing plants including the 2006 Danvers explosion and the 2011 Middleton Bostik explosion.

The Board of Fire Prevention Regulations, Division of Fire Safety staff, and the DFS legal staff did an enormous

amount of work in 2013 on the adoption of NFPA 1 as the new model fire code. A final vote on the new code by the full board is expected in early 2014. Once the lengthy state regulation review process is completed and NFPA 1 is adopted, the state fire code will be easier to keep current by taking advantage of the NFPA 3-year code review cycle. NFPA has a wealth of expertise in many different areas in the NFPA code and standards making process.

## S.A.F.E. and Senior SAFE

This year, DFS implemented the Senior SAFE program to address the fact that seniors aged 65 and older are the group at the highest risk of dying in fires in Massachusetts. Senior SAFE builds on the successful 18-year old Student Awareness of Fire Education (S.A.F.E.) program for school children which has reduced fire deaths to those under 18 by 71%. We hope that Senior SAFE will have a similar life-saving impact on seniors. I am extremely proud that both of these programs provide needed resources to local fire departments to prevent fires and related injuries.

## Fire Investigation Unit

In January 2013, the Fire Investigation Unit made two arrests in a serial arson case that spanned four counties in southeastern Massachusetts. The case is still pending in the courts, but the fires that terrorized so many communities stopped after the arrests.

In May 2013, the Northampton serial arsonist, Anthony Baye, pled guilty to setting 27 fires and was sentenced for up to 20 years in prison, closing a major case that took several years to prosecute. Baye was responsible for setting a series of fires on December 27, 2009, including a fire that killed a father and son. He was also responsible for 12 other fires dating back to 2007.

## Marathon Bombings

The State Police Bomb Squad and the State Police Fire Investigation Unit were heavily involved in the investigation into the tragic Boston Marathon bombings. They provided expertise on the ground immediately after the blasts which helped FBI investigators determine that the bomb was built from a pressure cooker. The State Police



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# Technical Rescue Update



The Technical Rescue group of the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy is one of the busiest sections at the academy. Between contract training and an abundance of open enrollment programs, Technical Rescue has had a major impact on fire departments throughout Massachusetts.

In the past year, Technical Rescue trained over 500 firefighters in disciplines including operational and technician level rope rescue, trench rescue, ice rescue, water rescue, and confined space rescue. In addition to these hands-on field programs, the group teaches the National Fire Academy curriculum program *Incident Command Systems for Structural Collapse Incidents*.

Instructors are at the core of the Technical Rescue group's success. They have a wealth of real-world experience, extensive expertise in technical rescue skills and all are members of technical rescue teams in their respective fire departments. Some technical rescue courses are held away from the academy at locations that challenge students' new skills. Numerous students report that taking a technical rescue course more than prepared them for the challenges of real-world situations. The skills and professionalism of technical rescue instructors make these results possible.

Technical Rescue has a new partnership with the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy's Certification group in preparation for the Massachusetts Fire Training Council's/Pro-Board joint certifications in technical rescue; rope rescue I/II, confined space I/II, and trench rescue I/II. Rope rescue I/II examines the competencies of NFPA 1006, Chapter 5- Core Requirements, Chapter 6- Rope Level I and II. Students who successfully completed MFA rope operations and rope technician courses after July 1, 2012

have satisfied the practical application for this level and can apply to take the written examination.

Other prerequisites for certification include proof of training to hazardous materials: operational level responder; and proof of fulfilling the medical first responder requirements of the Commonwealth. Students trained independently also have the opportunity to attain this certification by taking a written and a practical exam. Confined Space Rescue I and II and Trench Rescue I and II certification will follow a similar process when released in the next 12 to 18 months.

Though certification is not a requirement for operating with a technical rescue team in the state, it is actively sought by firefighters and strongly encouraged by fire chiefs.

MFA keeps up with current trends in technical rescue. We are working to bring a few programs from an operational to a technician level and are constantly expanding our trainings to meet the needs of firefighters. For questions about training, contact the Technical Rescue group at (978) 567-3214. For questions regarding certification, contact the Certification group at (978) 567-3228.

## Certification Schedule and Level Details

Technical Rescue: Rope Rescue I/II <http://www.mass.gov/eopss/docs/dfs/mfa/cert/technicalrescuerooperescuei-ii.pdf>.

## Examination Schedule

<http://www.mass.gov/eopss/agencies/dfs/dfs2/mfa-trng/ma-fs-cert/massachusetts-fire-training-council-mftc-2.html>.

# Chief Fire Officer Credentialing



The Fire Service Commission established a process of credentialing Massachusetts fire chiefs in December 2010 based on education, training and experience criteria relevant to serving as a fire chief. As of May 1, 2013, the credential has been offered to chief fire officers who hold the rank immediately below head of department, whatever that rank may be in their department. This credential does not set standards for the position of fire chief, but it does provide an independent and impartial review of someone's education, training and experience for the position. This documentation may be helpful to incumbent fire chiefs and may encourage continuing education by allowing them to assess their own accomplishments. The credential may also be useful to appointing authorities when evaluating candidates for the position of fire chief. Participation in

The Chief Fire Officer credential provides an independent, impartial review of the candidates education, training and experience for the position.

this program is voluntary and 153 chief fire officers have received the credential from the Fire Services Commission as of December 2013.

The Commission has also established requirements for maintaining the designation of Credentialed Massachusetts Fire Chief. The application for credentialing and re-credentialing, and a list of training programs that have been approved for this program are listed on the DFS website on the Fire Service Commission page.

*From the Fire Marshal continued from page 1*

assigned to DFS were part of the massive law enforcement response in Watertown where the bombing suspects had deployed numerous improvised explosive devices, including additional pressure cooker bombs.

While the State Police Bomb Squad has always been busy, their workload has increased since the Marathon bombings. The squad gets more requests for protection at large events and more calls to investigate suspicious items because the public is in a heightened state of awareness. Some suspicious objects turn out to be explosive devices, but most are not. The Bomb Squad is also deeply involved in safety planning for the 2014 Marathon.

## First Renewals of Crowd Manager Certifications

In 2014, the first certifications for crowd managers (issued three years ago) will come up for renewal. Having at least

one trained crowd manager on duty at nightclubs was part of the Massachusetts response to the 2003 Station nightclub fire. Crowd managers must conduct daily written safety inspections and are trained to assist the public in getting outside safely during emergencies. Studies show that staff reactions heavily impact safety in public places during emergencies.

## Sprinklers

The Legislature is considering a *local option* bill on residential sprinklers. The bill will allow individual communities to choose adoption, that would then require sprinklers in new one- and two-family homes. The widespread adoption of residential sprinkler requirements is truly the future of fire safety.

# Chemical Processing Safety

## *Final Implementation Phase*



527 CMR 33.00 is officially called Hazardous Materials Process or Processing, but the shorthand term has been chemical process safety because chemical processing caused the fires and explosions that the regulation addresses. The final deadline for the phased-in implementation by category of process and vessel size was January 1, 2014. All first time applications for permits for Category 2 and 3 processes covered by 527 CMR 33.00: Hazardous Material Process or Processing should have been submitted by local companies. Category 2 and 3 processes involve a vessel containing more than 2.5 gallons but less than 300 gallons, or have an H occupancy due to the process in the vessel. The deadlines for permits for Category 4 and 5 processes took place in 2013. Fire departments should review facilities in the community to be sure they are aware of the new regulation.

### **527 CMR 33 addresses safety issues that can cause chemical processing fires and explosions**

The Board of Fire Prevention Regulations has compiled answers to frequently asked questions about 527 CMR 33.00. Visit FAQ at <http://www.mass.gov/eopss/docs/dfs/osfm/cmr/527-cmr-33-faq.pdf> to read all the questions and answers. The document will help fire officials to determine if activities are covered by the regulation.

Contact [Timothee.Rodrique@state.ma.us](mailto:Timothee.Rodrique@state.ma.us) for additional questions. The Board of Fire Prevention Regulations will continue to add to the FAQs.

### **Training**

DFS developed and delivered trainings about the new regulation across the state. Trainings are available online at: <http://www.mass.gov/eopss/agencies/dfs/dfs2/osfm/fire-prev/fire-prevention-training.html>.

### **Resources**

The Department of Fire Services encourages fire departments to review all applications for Hazardous Materials Process or Processing as they arrive. We encourage departments to initiate a dialogue with companies in the community that handle chemicals and to become familiar with their facilities and operations. The applications provide a great opportunity for pre-planning with the companies. At some chemical facilities, pre-planning is necessary to ensure the safety of fire personnel and the public. Proper shutdown procedures must be followed to avoid a catastrophic event.

For questions regarding 527 CMR 33.00, contact the code compliance and enforcement officer or fire protection engineer for your town. If outstanding issues remain after you have consulted with local officials and reviewed materials on the DFS website, consider the use of a third-party consultant for Category 3 and 4 facilities. If you are working with a very complicated facility, or third party

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## Application Deadlines

Category	Description
Category 5	Vessel with a process covered by OSHA PSM or EPA RMP programs
Category 4	Vessel > 300 gallons not covered by OSHA PSM or EPA RMP
Category 3	Vessel > 60 gallons but less than 300 gallons or an H occupancy due to vessel
Category 2	Vessel > 2.5 gallons but less than or equal to 60 gallons

## Requirements by Category

Category	Requirements
Category 5	Permit and verification of compliance with OSHA PSM and/or EPA RMP, as applicable
Category 4	Permit and verification of compliance with Category 4 Limited Process Safety Program
Category 3	Permit and verification of compliance with Category 3 Hazard Evaluation
Category 2	Permit and verification of compliance with OSHA hazardous communication and lab safety requirements, as applicable

consultants raise concerns, the Department of Fire Services has a limited capacity to work with a state contracted engineering firm to ensure compliance.

For additional questions, contact the Code Compliance and Enforcement Unit or Fire Protection Engineers by calling (978) 567-3375, or in western Massachusetts at (413) 587-3181.

**Note:** The DFS Advisory previously issued had an error in the vessel description for Category 2 and 3 processes. The advisory should have read: Category 2 processes involve a vessel containing more than 2.5 gallons but less than or equal to 60 gallons and Category 3 processes involve a vessel containing more than 60 but less than 300 gallons or are an H occupancy due to the vessel.

## DFS Staff Changes

### *Shawn Murray Named New Director of Massachusetts Firefighting Academy*

Shawn Murray, retired fire chief of Hudson, New Hampshire joined the Department of Fire Services in late November as the director of the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy. Murray was with the Hudson Fire Department for 12 years, the last ten as chief and as the city's director of emergency management. He also has experience as a fire department training officer and as an instructor with the New Hampshire Fire Academy.

Beth Hill has been promoted to chief fiscal officer, filling the vacancy left when Sheila Remondi became director of administration. Beth started with DFS in 1995 in the training division, and has worked for the last 15 years in the Fiscal Affairs Unit.

Dana Haagensen served as one of two fire protection engineers in the Division of Fire Safety for 9 years, serving communities north of the Massachusetts Turnpike while Jake Nunnemacher served those south of the Turnpike. Haagensen has taken the new position of fire protection engineer with the Framingham Fire Department. We wish Dana well.



*Shawn Murray, Director, Massachusetts Firefighting Academy*

# Fire & Life Safety Education Conference

## *Focuses on Senior Fire Safety*

The 19<sup>th</sup> annual *Public Fire and Life Safety Education Conference* focused on fire and life safety for older adults as well as on resources for school- and community-based programs. Nearly 200 firefighter-educators, professionals who work with seniors, teachers, nurses, school resource officers and injury prevention experts gathered on September 25 and 26 at the Westford Regency Inn and Conference Center for training and skill development at 30 workshops and four general sessions presented by 44 speakers.



People over age 65 account for one-third of fire deaths in Massachusetts. The new Senior SAFE Program aims to reduce these casualties through intensive education and public awareness campaigns.

State Fire Marshal Stephen D. Coan explained the new Senior SAFE program in his remarks, "People over 65 account for one-third of Massachusetts fire deaths. The new *Senior SAFE* program aims to reduce these casualties through awareness and education with seniors, in the same way that the school-based *Student Awareness of Fire Education* (S.A.F.E.) program has reduced child fire deaths in the state." The average number child fire deaths has dropped 71% since the S.A.F.E. program began in 1995.

### Focus on Senior Fire Safety

Many conference speakers focused on senior safety including: Mansfield Fire Chief Neil Boldrighini, Mansfield Detective Sergeant Larry Crossman, Christy Geffen of the Northwestern District Attorney's office, Westfield Council on Aging Director Tina Gorman, experts from the National

Fire Protection Association's *Remembering When: A Fall and Fire Prevention Program for Older Adults* and the Worcester Senior Support Team. The conference also featured workshops on reaching linguistic and cultural minorities, people on the autism spectrum, college students, young children, and middle and high school students. Additional workshop topics included program management and evaluation; hoarding; and developing school safety plans for all hazards.

### Keynote Speaker, Fire Chief Reginald Freeman

Fire Chief Reginald Freeman gave an engaging keynote presentation on strategic planning for community fire safety. Freeman is actively involved in the national *Vision 20/20* project that promotes strategic planning to reduce the toll fire takes on our communities. He spoke about fire education as a critical component of any successful fire safety strategy.

Freeman is currently fire chief at Lockheed Martin Aeronautics in Fort Worth, Texas. He was formerly fire chief in Hartford, Connecticut and is an adjunct professor at Anna Maria College in Paxton, Massachusetts.

### 2013 Fire & Life Safety Educator of the Year Award

The *Fire & Life Safety Educator of the Year* award honors an individual or team for their proactive commitment to making the world safer through fire and injury prevention. The award recognizes those who excel at educating their communities about fire and life safety, and have demonstrated



Westfield Fire Chief Mary Regan, Council on Aging Director Tina Gorman and Deputy Chief Pat Egloff.

outstanding leadership, teamwork, creativity and perseverance. Nominees may be from any profession.

The 2013 *Fire & Life Safety Educator of the Year* award was presented to Brockton Fire Lieutenant Robert Hendrigan and Westfield Council on Aging Director Tina Gorman. Other nominees recognized for their efforts were: Director of Operations Frank Carabello, Lyons Ambulance Services; Firefighter/EMT Todd Correia, Fairhaven Fire Department; Firefighter Jeff Spring, Worcester Fire Department; and Campus Fire Prevention Officer Mike Swain, University of Massachusetts/Amherst.

### Brockton Lieutenant Robert Hendrigan

Lieutenant Hendrigan spent more than two years reinvigorating and expanding the Brockton Fire Department's S.A.F.E. program. S.A.F.E. now reaches 5,000 Brockton students in kindergarten, first and third grades. Hendrigan successfully implemented the S.A.F.E. third and sixth grade evaluation tools, and during his tenure, two *young heroes* were honored. Lieutenant Hendrigan provided fire extinguisher training to Brockton school employees as part of strengthening the fire service/school partnership. One week after the training, a school employee put out a fire with an extinguisher.

Hendrigan also launched a program targeting cooking fires in high-rise public housing and developed an education program for senior and disabled tenants after analyzing fire data and finding a need to work with these groups. The program led to a 7% drop in fires. Hendrigan



Brockton Lieutenant Robert Hendrigan and Fire Chief Richard Francis.



received the 2012 *Rolf H. Jensen Award* from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) to implement the apartment fire and life safety program and also received the 2012 *Liberty Mutual Fire Mark Award*. Lieutenant Hendrigan demonstrates that with the use of data and creative thinking, problems can be solved and lives can be saved.

### Westfield Council on Aging Director Tina Gorman

Tina Gorman, director of the Westfield Council on Aging, responded to four fire deaths among older adults in her community by creating *Retire the Fire!* Tina forged partnerships with the local fire department, the Office of the State Fire Marshal, the Westfield News, Ace Hardware stores and city leadership for a full court press on fire safety for older adults during the week in March when we change our clocks. Her goals were to make sure that older adults had working smoke and CO alarms in their homes, to get batteries replaced in those alarms, and to educate the public about senior fire safety.

*Retire the Fire!* used flyers, the Mayor's cable show, bi-lingual news articles and one-on-one outreach through the senior center and Meals on Wheels to spread the word about the program. During the week, *Retire the Fire!* flyers hung throughout the city, and Council on Aging staff, seniors, and community leaders wore buttons with the program phrase. The publicity was a reminder that fire safety for older adults is a personal, family, and community effort. People were encouraged to take time to check on older relatives, friends and neighbors to make sure they have working smoke alarms. Westfield plans to repeat the program in 2014.

# Fires Don't Just Break Out

Becki White, Minnesota Deputy State Fire Marshal

*Reprinted with permission from Fire Engineering. Originally published 09/25/2013. <http://www.fireengineering.com/articles/2013/09/fires-don-t-just-break-out.html>*

We've all seen it—the headline that captures everyone's attention about a fire in the community, or the introduction on the nightly news: "Fire breaks out at the First Street Factory" or "Fire broke out last night in Center City..."

Each time I hear or see that phrase, I become more frustrated with the expression. It's part of the culture in the United States to sensationalize fire. Behaving and speaking as though fire just strikes its next victim with no warning adds a magical quality and makes fire seem completely random. The truth, however, is dull. We don't have boxes of magical fire stored in the back of the cupboard, allowing fire to just "break out"!

Considering why our culture accepts this mythical perception of fire, I realize that people don't really know much about it. We are familiar with fire because knowledge of it is essential for us to do our jobs safely. And because we know about it, we assume that everyone else does. However, most adults last experienced fire safety education when they were 10 years old, if at all. They learned about fire trucks and firefighters, about 911 and how to stop, drop, and roll. They learned about smoke alarms, if they were lucky. But they don't know about fire behavior, about smoke and fire patterns, and about how construction styles and building materials impact the growth and movement of a fire. Many believe they have five to 10 minutes or longer to exit their homes in a fire when, in reality, they have half that time.

Having been trained to understand fire, we think it's bizarre that they don't take fire safety more seriously. (When I hear about the unsafe behaviors my own relatives practice, I shake my head and hope I was adopted.) But, how should they know any better? When would they have learned? Unless your department provides education to new residents in your community or has some way of tapping into the adult demographic, there's just no way for them to learn these things.

Most of what people learn about fire in their adult lives comes from their children and grandchildren after school visits from firefighters or from the media such as television

shows, movies, and social media. And we know how accurately fire behavior is portrayed on TV, right? It shows spot fires all around the room, with little to no smoke or light, wispy smoke. That's not reality! We know because we've been there. The citizens haven't.

As a culture, we accept a certain amount of fire loss; fires happen, people die. It's okay, though, because it doesn't happen to us or to people we know. As long as it's happening "over there," to "them," it's just an unfortunate accident. The news story where fire magically breaks out usually includes a shocked citizen saying, "We never thought it would happen here."

As fire service professionals, we can make it clear to people that they live "there." And so does fire potential. Fire doesn't discriminate; it happens in houses, condos, apartment buildings, dormitories, cabins, trailers—anywhere people live. It happens to wealthy and nonwealthy families, to college graduates and high school dropouts. Fire doesn't care who you are; it's opportunistic. It takes advantage of careless behavior—anyone's careless behavior.

We need to stop accepting the fact that fire just happens. We need to stop merely feeling sorry for people who have fires and begin to add accountability to our reactions. In many countries, people are held responsible when they have fires. They have to pay back the community for the cost of fire suppression. Here, we don't talk directly about fire cause because it might not be politically correct to call out someone's irresponsible behavior. We don't want to mention that their fire was completely preventable; it might appear that we're calling them stupid or blaming them for what happened.

A residential fire is a teachable moment, and we should capitalize on it. Go door-to-door during the week after the fire and talk to citizens about it. Explain what happened to them and how they can avoid having similar incidents in their own homes. Provide them the fire safety education that they haven't received since they were in elementary school.

The U.S. Fire Administration has launched a new campaign — one the entire fire service can get behind: Fire is Everyone's Fight. The message is simple: Fire is preventable, and prevention is in everyone's hands. When we go into the schools and talk to third graders about prevention,

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# 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Firefighter of the Year Awards

On December 19, Governor Deval Patrick joined Public Safety Secretary Andrea Cabral and State Fire Marshal Stephen D. Coan to honor firefighters from 18 Massachusetts communities for heroic acts of bravery during the 24<sup>th</sup> annual *Firefighter of the Year* awards ceremony at Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Kresge Auditorium in Cambridge.

"Today we honor acts of courage and bravery by many of the Commonwealth's firefighters and we thank these heroes," said Governor Patrick. "We appreciate the extraordinary spirit of service to others shared by every firefighter who is ready at a moment's notice to protect people in their community."

**A firefighter never turns away. It is in their very nature to run into the fray and help whenever they can.**

Governor Patrick and Secretary Cabral presented 16 awards: the *Norman Knight Award for Excellence in Community Service* to a Lynn fire prevention officer; 6 *Individual Awards for Meritorious Conduct* to firefighters from Acushnet and Holden; four *Group Awards for Meritorious Conduct* to teams of firefighters from Chelmsford, Gloucester, Marshfield and Scituate; and five *Medals of Valor* to individual firefighters from Boston, Chelsea, Weymouth, Quincy.

The *Fire Marshal's Award* recognized the fire service response to the Boston Marathon bombings and the aftermath between April 15 and 19, 2013. On- and off- duty firefighters from the Boston, Beverly, Brockton, Cambridge, Lynn, Salem, Stoughton and Massport Fire Departments were honored. State Fire Marshal Coan presented the *Fire Marshal's Award* to the Boston, Cambridge and Watertown fire departments for their responses, and to 24 individual firefighters, many of whom were Marathon volunteers, spectators, or participants, for their selfless heroism in the face of unknown danger. Coan said, "Firefighters across the Commonwealth responded to the horrific casualties in Boston, Cambridge, and Watertown, instinctively using their training to save lives. A firefighter never turns away. It is in their very nature to run into the fray and help whenever they can."



Watertown



Weymouth  
and Quincy



Lynn



Cambridge and Beverly  
All photographs by Dr. Jay Connor.

# Arsonists Arrested, Cases Solved

## Arrest in Saugus Salvation Army Fire

On Sunday, December 1, 2013, the State Police North Team responded to a fire at the storage trailers of the Salvation Army at 209 Broadway (Rt. 1), in Saugus. The storage container and contents were destroyed and the fire was determined to be arson. A man who had recently been refused entrance to the Salvation Army was quickly identified as the fire setter. He was found in a homeless shelter, placed under arrest and charged with arson. He admitted to setting the fire as an act of revenge.

## Fingerprint Evidence Solves 4 Hyannis Arsons

On Tuesday, November 19, 2013, Barnstable Police made an arrest based on the results of fingerprint evidence in four residential fires that occurred on April 20, 2013 at 27, 33 and 45 Pilgrim Rd. and at 135 Baxter Rd., Hyannis. The homes were seasonal and not occupied at the time of the fires. A 27-year old homeless man was arrested and charged with four counts of burning a dwelling. The fire was jointly investigated by State Police assigned to the Office of the State Fire Marshal, the Hyannis Fire Department, the Barnstable Police Department and the Cape and Islands Sheriff's Office.

Electrical fires continue to be one of the leading causes of fatal fires, especially those that affect seniors. People over age 65 account for one-third of the fire deaths each year in Massachusetts.

## Fatal Electrical Fire in Shrewsbury

The cause of the November 13, 2013 fatal fire at 24 Artemas Avenue in Shrewsbury was electrical. The fire started in a first floor bedroom of the one-family home, in an area where an electric space heater, an electric blanket and extension cords were plugged into an outlet.

The fire took the life of 82-year old Richard Hosking. His wife was also injured before she was rescued from intense smoke by a family member who lived nearby.

Investigation revealed no operating smoke alarms in the home; one had no battery and the battery was dead in another. There were no carbon monoxide alarms in the home. Electrical fires continue to be one of the leading causes of fatal fires, especially those that affect seniors. People over age 65 account for one-third of the fire deaths

each year in Massachusetts. This fire reminds us to check on elderly neighbors, friends and family and make sure their smoke and carbon monoxide alarms are working as we head into winter.

The fire was investigated by members of the Shrewsbury Fire Department, Shrewsbury Police Department and State Police assigned to the Office of the State Fire Marshal and to the Office of District Attorney Joseph Early Jr. Assistance was received from the Department of Fire Services Code Compliance Unit and other State Police units.

## Two Arrests in Leominster Diner Fire

The Central Team made two arrests for arson in the West End Diner fire. The owner of the diner was charged with burning a building and burning insured property with intent to defraud. The dishwasher, who suffered injuries during the crime, was also charged with setting the November 13, 2013 fire. Both suspects were arraigned in Leominster District Court. The fire was jointly investigated by State Police assigned to the Office of the State Fire Marshal, the Leominster Fire and Police Departments and the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). The ATF frequently joins in investigations of commercial building fires in Massachusetts.

## Man Arrested in Weymouth Arson Fire

On November 6, 2013, Michael Mihalopoulos, 20, of Weymouth, was arrested for setting a fire on September 3, 2012 at 2 Commercial Street, Weymouth. The fire began in a mattress on a roof deck at the back of the commercial building and ignited the siding and the roof, causing an estimated \$10-20,000 in damages.

The fire was jointly investigated by members of the Weymouth Fire Department, detectives from the Weymouth Police Department, and State Police assigned to the Office of the State Fire Marshal. A tip to the Arson Hotline (1-800-682-9229) helped to solve this case.

## Arrest in Lawrence Arson

On Wednesday, November 6, 2013 a fire in a commercial structure at 241 South Union St. in Lawrence destroyed one vehicle and moderately damaged the building. No injuries were reported. Video showed someone known to the building owners setting the fire. The suspect was arrested, charged with arson and arraigned in Lawrence District Court. The fire was jointly investigated by the Lawrence Fire Department and the FIU North Team.

### Industrial Dust Explosion in Woburn

A static electrical charge triggered a dust explosion and fire on November 5 at 475 Wildwood Avenue in Woburn. The explosion critically injured one worker at the Powderpart Company, and caused minor injuries to a worker at a neighboring company that attempted to help the man, and to a police officer who was transported as a precaution due to smoke exposure.

The Powderpart company uses metal powders and a 3-D printing process that involves lasers. A worker was vacuuming machinery at the time of the explosion. The vacuum was improperly grounded, creating a build-up of static charge that ignited the dust. The regional Hazardous Materials Response Team responded to the scene. They safely de-energized the machine and then monitored the site to ensure it was safe for investigators to enter.

The investigation was jointly conducted by the Woburn Fire Department, Woburn Police Department detectives, State Police assigned to the Office of the State Fire Marshal and agents from the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). Also responding to the scene were State Police Detectives from the Middlesex District Attorney's Office, State Police Crime Scene Services, Department of Fire Services Code Compliance officers, representatives from the state Department of Environmental Protection, and the federal Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA).

### Cooking Causes Fatal Rockland Fire

An October 15, 2013 fire at 644 Market Street in Rockland, claimed the life of a 71-year old woman who lived in the single family home. A joint investigation with State Police detectives assigned to the Plymouth County District Attorney's Office, the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and the Rockland Fire and Police Departments determined that cooking was the cause of the fire. The fire began in the kitchen and the victim's clothing ignited from an open flame on the stove. Coincidentally, the previous week had been Fire Prevention Week and the theme had been cooking safety. People over the age of 65 are at high risk for injuries due to cooking fires.

### North Andover Chemical Processing Plant Explosion

The cause of the October 9, 2013 explosion at the Dow Chemical Industrial Complex at 60 Willow Street, North Andover was the exposure of Trimethylindium, a pyrophoric chemical, to air. Either malfunction of the container

or human error caused the exposure. The explosion and fire took the life of 51-year old Carlos Amaral of Peabody, who worked in the lab where the explosion occurred.

The investigation was conducted by members of the North Andover Fire Department, detectives from the North Andover Police Department and State Police assigned to the Office of the State Fire Marshal. The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is conducting a concurrent investigation due to the workplace fatality. The U.S. Chemical Safety Board has requested information on the incident.

The Board of Fire Prevention Regulations has created new fire code requirements for hazardous materials processing (527 CMR 33.00) as a result of several major chemical explosions in Massachusetts. The Code Compliance Unit of the Office of the State Fire Marshal is working with the North Andover Fire Department to review fire code issues in the plant fire. Preliminary indications are that the company would not need to apply for a permit from the fire department for the process conducted in this lab until January 1, 2014 under new regulations being phased in this year. State Fire Marshal Coan said, "I believe the new chemical process safety regulations will provide better communication and coordination with the fire service and will lead to improved fire safety for workers and communities."



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**ALL CALLS TOTALLY CONFIDENTIAL**

# Trained Crowd Managers

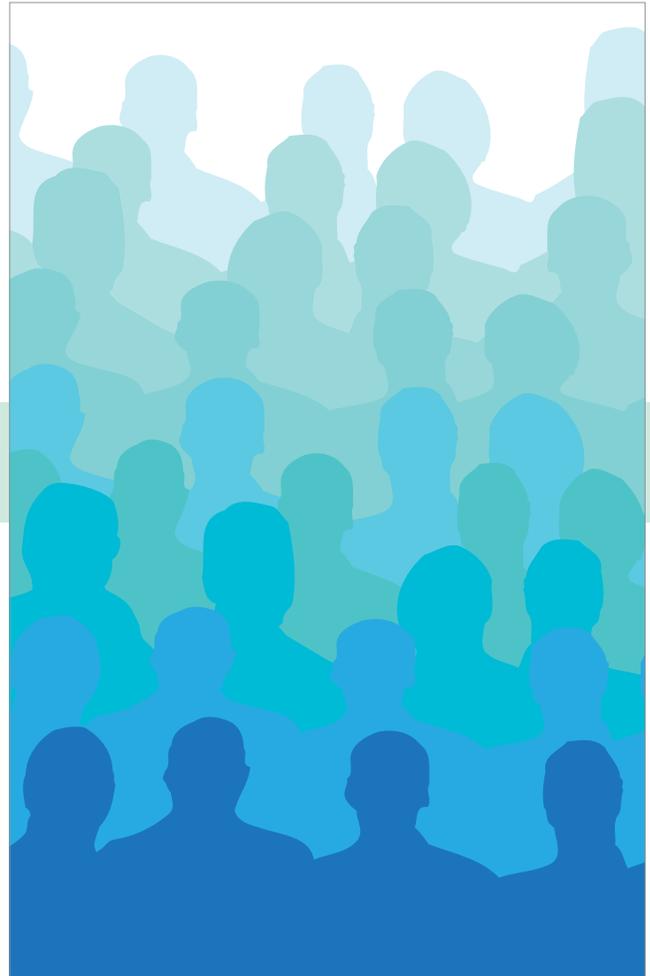
## *Critical to Safety*

*DFS offers training and certification*

One of the important outcomes of the Station nightclub fire was a requirement that nightclubs and similar establishments have one trained crowd manager on duty for every 250 people on the premises. Each day the building is open, a trained crowd manager must conduct a visual inspection of the property using a fire and building safety checklist. The inspection and completion of the checklist ensure that the facility is safe for the public.

The Department of Fire Services provides a free, on-line training and testing program for crowd managers. Since March of 2011, 20,185 crowd managers have been certified in Massachusetts. A crowd manager must be trained and tested every three years and the first certifications (issued in 2011) are expiring in March 2014. A new training program will be available early in 2014 and completion is required as part of the recertification process. Trainees can access the materials online twenty-four hours a day, 7 days a week at [www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs).

Case studies show that staff reaction to emergencies in places of public assembly impacts the safety and survival of patrons. In both the Beverly Hills Supper Club fire (1977) and the Station nightclub fire (2003), staff actions helped or hindered the escape and survival of patrons. In the Beverly Hills Supper Club fire, a busboy took a stage microphone and told half the patrons to leave the overcrowded Cabaret Room from one exit and the other half to use a different one. This room is where most of the fatalities took place and the busboy is credited with saving many lives by directing patrons to leave and to use both exits. In other Supper Club rooms, waitstaff told only those they were serving to leave, not all patrons. During



Properly trained staff are critical to the safety of patrons during fire and other emergencies. Staff must let all patrons know that a situation is serious and warrants quick evacuation. Staff must direct patrons to exits, stop the music and raise the lights to facilitate evacuations.

the Station nightclub fire, staff prohibited some patrons from using the closest exit, saying it was for staff only. This contributed to the death toll.

Properly trained staff are critical to safe evacuation in places of public assembly. It is staff who understand the seriousness of an emergency, the need for rapid evacuation and the locations of exits. Staff can also stop music and raise the lights to facilitate evacuation during an emergency. Trained crowd managers and staff training are crucial to the safety of the public in places of public assembly.

## Ice Safety

Here in New England, ice and cold water safety is important. Each winter, too many residents are injured from exposure to cold water. Skaters and ice fishermen fall through the ice; boaters and canoeists overturn their crafts; hikers and explorers sometimes lose their way and must camp out overnight in harsh conditions; and people chase unleashed pets onto ice.

Since four boys fell through thin ice and drowned in the Merrimack River in 2002, the Public Education Unit of DFS and the S.A.F.E. Program have educated children and adults about the dangers of ice and cold water. Educators can download and reproduce a pamphlet on ice safety in both English and Spanish from our website at [www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs). The pamphlets teach prevention and what to do when prevention fails and someone falls through the ice. *Reach, throw, and go* is the way to help someone else on the ice or in the water without becoming a victim yourself.

## Burn Awareness Week

*Burn Awareness Week* for

2014 is February 2 – 8 and this year's focus is on scald burn prevention. According to the Massachusetts Burn Injury Reporting System (M-BIRS), the leading burn problem is hot liquid scalds to children under 5 years old. This has been the number one problem since M-BIRS began tracking this information in 1984. For two pamphlets on the prevention and treatment of scalds, visit our website at [www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs). One pamphlet was adapted with permission from the Hennepin Burn Center in Minnesota, the second is our own FireFactor pamphlet, *Kids and Scalds*.

## YouTube™ High School Video Contest

One activity during *Burn Awareness Week* is the presentation of awards for the YouTube™ High School Burn Awareness Video Contest. The winners are announced and prizes presented at the Shriners Hospital in Boston in February. After the presentation, the winning videos will be posted on the DFS YouTube™ Channel ([www.youtube.com/DFSOSFM](http://www.youtube.com/DFSOSFM)).

DFS is proud to have Liberty Mutual Insurance Company and the Massachusetts Association of Safety and Fire Educators (MaSAFE) as co-sponsors for the YouTube™ Video contest once again this year.

## Beat the Beep Campaign to Replace Aging CO Alarms

In 2006, Nicole's Law was implemented, requiring most Massachusetts homes to have working CO alarms. The law has prevented many injuries and saved lives. Nearly every fire department has a CO alarm success story from one of the extended power outages Massachusetts has experienced in the last few years. However, CO alarms only last

5-7 years and many are now coming to the end of their useful lives and need to be replaced. No appliance lasts forever.

DFS has borrowed the slogan *Beat the Beep* from Kidde's campaign to remind people to replace aging CO alarms. One of the signs that a carbon monoxide alarm has reached the end of its life is a chirping sound that does not stop until the unit is turned off. CO alarms with a digital read out will show

one of the following messages: ERR, EO9, or END. The most common sign that an alarm is at the end of its life is that it makes a low battery signal even after new batteries are installed.

Visit the DFS website [www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs) for information to educate both first responders and the public about the importance of replacing aging CO alarms. The fire service must encourage the public to maintain working CO and smoke alarms in their homes.

## Information for First Responders

First responders need to know that many CO alarms are reaching the end of their lives. When responding to a home where a CO alarm is beeping, always check the age of the alarm. The entire alarm, and not just the batteries, may need replacing. DFS has a short slide presentation for first responders on our website that is also being used by Massachusetts Firefighting Academy instructors.



# New Explosion and Accelerant Canines



Trooper Bob McCarthy and E – K9 Yale.

The North Fire Investigation Team now has its own certified accelerant detection canine, Maya, whose handler is Sergeant Donald Bossi. The addition of Bossi and Maya to the North Team relieves Sergeant Cunningham of the Central Team and his dog Yahtzee from serving two teams of investigators.

State Police Bomb Squad members Sergeant Bob Bachelder and Trooper Bob McCarthy both have new explosive detection canines. Sergeant Bachelder is paired with Laurel (see photo). Trooper McCarthy's current dog Yale will be retiring soon and his new dog Admiral is in training.

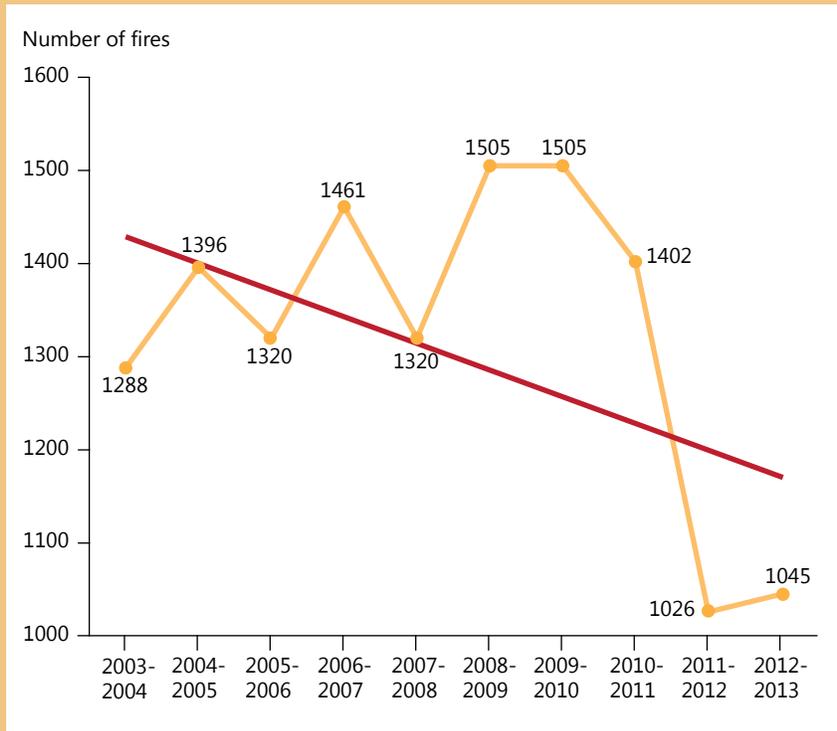
When an accelerant or explosive detection canine retires, they continue to live with the same family. The dogs, like many people, often find the transition to retirement difficult.



E – K9 Laurel training.

## Winter Heating Fires

Residential Heating Fires, 2003 – 2013



Heating fires are the second leading cause of residential fires in Massachusetts, after cooking. Between November 15, 2012 and March 15, 2013, heating equipment was involved in 1,045, or 12%, of the 17,459 building fires in the state. These fires caused two civilian deaths, nine civilian injuries, five fire service injuries, and estimated losses of \$6.2 million.

The graph below shows the number of reported residential heating fires during the winter season (November 15 to March 15). The winter of 2011 – 2012 was an extremely warm winter with above average temperatures and well below average snow fall amounts.

The low number of heating fires during the winter of 2012 – 2013 is due to a reduction in confined heating fires and cannot be attributed to weather changes.

# Coding Tips for Heating Fires

Winter is here and the heat is on, so expect heating related incidents to increase. People are likely to use alternative heating sources like fireplaces, woodstoves, and space heaters in winter. Increased use of these sources means an increase in fire risk. Please be as detailed as possible when reporting heating fires.

## Fuel Burner/Boiler Malfunction

Incident Type: Type = 116 – Fuel Burner/Boiler Malfunction, Fire Confined

Basic Module only if fire is confined, there are no injuries, and dollar loss is <\$5,000

## Chimney or Flue Fire

Incident Type = 114 – Chimney or Flue Fire, Contained to Chimney or Flue

Basic Module only if fire is confined, there are no injuries, and dollar loss is <\$5,000

## Unconfined Heating Structure Fires

Basic Module, Fire Module and Structure Fire Module

Incident Type: 111-112 or 120-123 – structure fire, mobile home

Heat Source: 10-13 – heat from operating equipment or 43 – hot ember/ash

Type of Material First Ignited: 11-12 – gas, 25 – oil/kerosene, 34 – creosote, 56 – coal;

Equipment Involved in Ignition 120 -152 – heating equipment

Equipment Power Source Required

Equipment Portability Required: 1 – portable or 2 – stationary

## Examples

### Portable electrical heater ignites bedding in apartment building

Incident Type = 111 – building fire

Property Use = 429 – multifamily housing

Heat Source = 12 – radiated heat from equipment

Item First Ignited = 32 – bedding

Type of Material First Ignited = 71 – fabric

Equipment Involved in Ignition = 141 – space heater

Equipment Power Source = 12 – electric

Equipment Portability = 1 – portable

### Sparks from a wood burning stove ignite carpeting in the room

Incident Type = 111 – building fire

Heat Source = 43 – hot ember/ash

Item First Ignited = 14 – rug

Type of Material First Ignited = 70 – fabric

Equipment Involved in Ignition = 123 – stove

Equipment Power Source = 41 – wood

Equipment Portability = 2 – stationary

### Kerosene heater ignites interior wall in mobile home (being used as a fixed structure)

Incident Type = 121 – mobile home

Heat Source = 12 – radiated heat from equipment

Item First Ignited = 15 – interior wall covering

Type of Material First Ignited = 65 – particle board

Equipment Involved in Ignition = 141 – space heater

Equipment Power Source = 33 – kerosene

Equipment Portability = 1 – portable

### Chimney fire in single-family home

Incident Type = 111 – building fire

Heat Source: 11 – flame from operating equipment (fireplace)

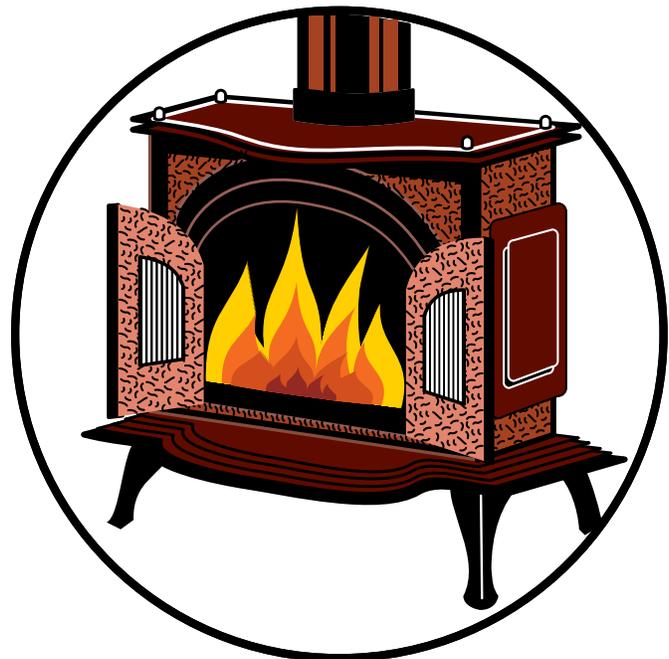
Item First Ignited: 95 – chimney film or residue

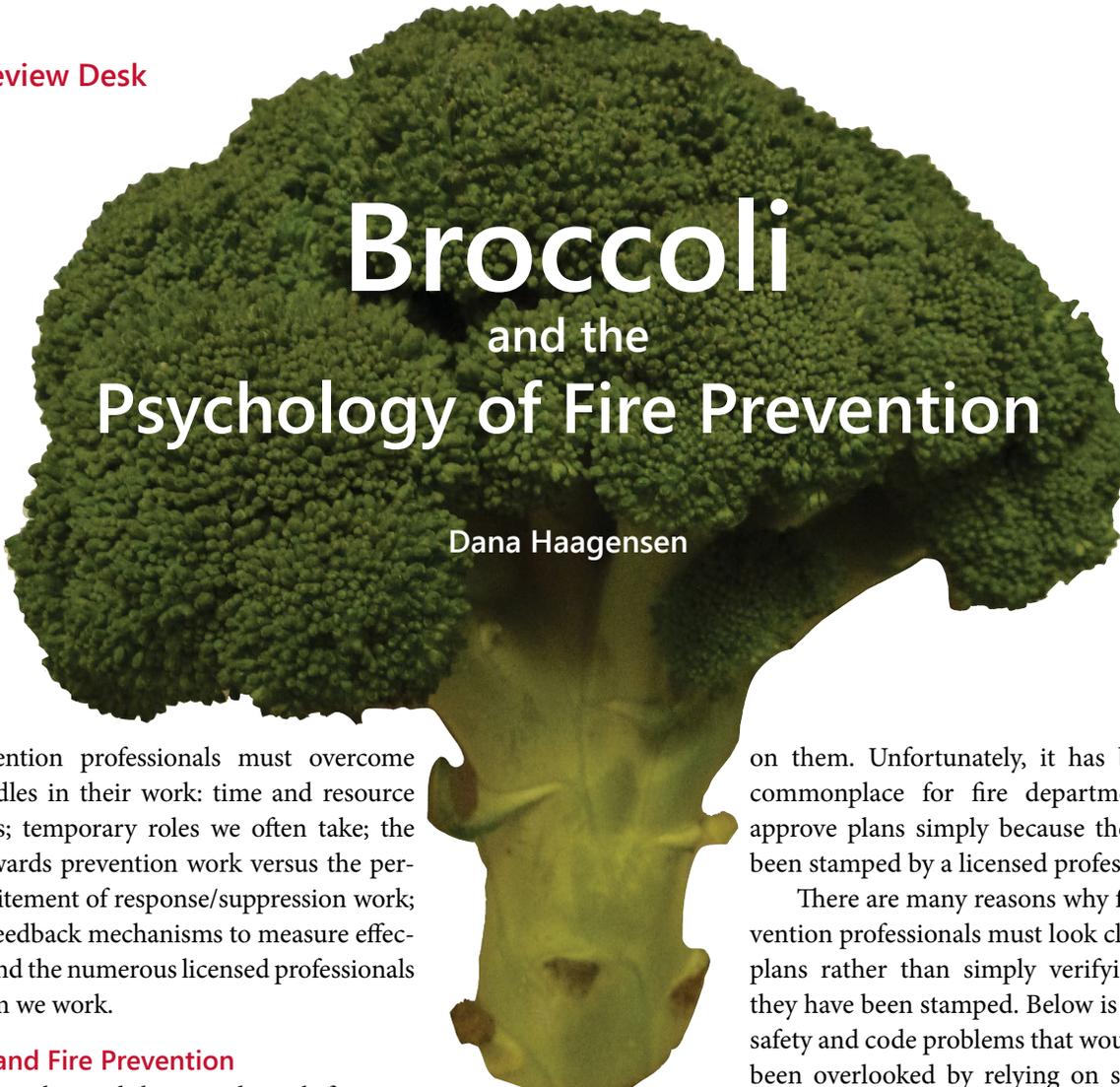
Type of Material First Ignited: 34 – creosote

Equipment Involved: 126 – brick chimney

Equipment Power Source: 41 – wood

Equipment Portability: 2 – stationary





# Broccoli and the Psychology of Fire Prevention

Dana Haagensen

Fire prevention professionals must overcome many hurdles in their work: time and resource constraints; temporary roles we often take; the apathy towards prevention work versus the perceived excitement of response/suppression work; minimal feedback mechanisms to measure effectiveness; and the numerous licensed professionals with whom we work.

## Broccoli and Fire Prevention

So what does broccoli have to do with fire prevention? Recently, I was visiting a fire prevention office. An architect arrived to submit plans for the conversion of a space to religious use. The architect wanted the department to approve the construction drawings on the spot so he could get a building permit and begin the project immediately. Because the new space was in a small building, and would be used for assembly, we looked first at the proposed fire alarm system plans. There were no proposed changes to the layout of the building alarm notification appliances, even though the configuration of the space had changed. Also, the required fire protection narrative report that explains proposed fire protection equipment for the project had not been submitted. Furthermore, the submission lacked the evaluation and investigation report (Chapter 34 Report) even though this is required for renovations, additions, and changes in occupancy by state building code. When we told the architect that approval could not be granted for these reasons, he said, “What else do you guys want, broccoli?”

Why he chose to disparage a popular vegetable is uncertain. However, it was clear that he expected us to approve the plans because he had put his architectural seal

on them. Unfortunately, it has become commonplace for fire departments to approve plans simply because they have been stamped by a licensed professional.

There are many reasons why fire prevention professionals must look closely at plans rather than simply verifying that they have been stamped. Below is a list of safety and code problems that would have been overlooked by relying on stamped submittals and drawings.

- Two partners in a well-known architectural firm stamped plans for a multi-million dollar High Hazard Use project, although neither had a current license. One architect’s license had expired 24 years ago.
- An engineer admitted to the Board of Professional Engineers that he stamped a final affidavit although he had never seen the fire sprinkler system installation. One-quarter of the building’s sprinklers had never been connected to the water supply.
- On a municipal project, about half of the required 200 fire sprinklers were not shown in the stamped drawings and were not installed. The town’s building committee received a \$25,000 invoice to bring the building up to State Building Code standards. When the professional who stamped the drawings was asked why the town should pay for the changes, he said that the town did not pay for a code compliant building, it paid for the building shown in the plans. When he was confronted with the fact that his stamped drawings were not code compliant, he said, “That is why errors and omissions insurance exists.”

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*Continued on next page*

- An engineer wrote and stamped a report stating that the fire sprinkler system for a building that was changed from light manufacturing to High Hazard Use was code compliant. When some non-compliant aspects were noticed, the engineer said that he had not been paid enough to do a thorough review.
- When discrepancies were raised between actual construction and installation drawings that had been stamped by an engineer, he said it was silly of the fire department to expect that the construction control engineer (engineer of record) be on-site because there were not enough engineers in the state to do that level of review.
- When a wet-pipe fire sprinkler system was discovered in an unheated and ventilated attic space, the engineer said that concern for the system freezing was unwarranted because if the system did freeze the owner could file a property insurance claim.
- On a major bulk merchandising project, the permit applicant withdrew plans when he learned that the fire department was actually going to review them. He said he would bring different plans at a later date.
- An engineer prepared stamped plans without informing the owner about the amount of hazardous material that would be part of the facility's operations. When it

was time for final inspection and certificate of occupancy, the project was delayed because the building was no longer for Business Use, and the code requirements for a Hazardous Use building had not been met. The fire department was inaccurately blamed for the delay in occupancy.

## Projects are made safer when the fire service reviews them.

All fire departments are urged to review the plans for projects that come before you. Professionals in the construction industry will respect fire prevention offices if they know that all fire departments are reviewing their work. Projects are made safer when the fire service reviews them, even if that review is administrative and brief, and based on common fire service knowledge and basic code requirements.

*Dana Haagensen is the fire protection engineer for the Framingham Fire Department. He formerly was a fire protection engineer for the state Department of Fire Services.*



### *Fires Don't Just Break Out* continued from page 8

fire becomes their fight. When we visit the senior centers and talk about cooking fire safety, fire becomes their fight. The fire service is not alone in this battle against fire. Fire is everyone's fight!

#### **So, What Can You Do?**

If you are out in your community such as on your way to-or-from a call, out having dinner, or shopping, stop and talk to people. Strike up a conversation with other people at restaurants and events you attend. The topic is especially timely when you're waiting for someone to cook your food. Ask people if they know that cooking mistakes are the leading cause of home fires and explain how cooking fires start. Ask if they know that the last fire in their community was started by a candle, and tell them about flameless candles. As you're out-and-about in the neighborhood, talk to people about how their homes are built and how fast fire can spread. Ask if they check their smoke alarms and if they have an exit plan and a meeting place and if they practice that plan. These side conversations, which can take just moments, will impact the people you're talking to and countless other people they'll share the information with. (Can you imagine the conversations? "A firefighter started

talking to me when I was in line at the hardware store today...") It's great public relations for your department that's likely to bring down the number of preventable fires in your community.

Fire doesn't break out. Aside from the very few fires caused by Mother Nature, fires are preventable. People don't need to lose their homes, their jobs, their possessions, their pets, their family members. It doesn't need to happen. And you don't want it to happen in your community.

So, what are you doing to ensure that your city isn't the next one on the news?

*Becki White is a Minnesota deputy state fire marshal and a captain in the Eden Prairie (MN) Fire Department. She has a master's degree in teaching and learning and was an elementary teacher for 12 years. White has combined her passion for education with her knowledge and experience in the fire service to become a resource for fire and life safety educators. White is also the vice president of the North Star Women's Firefighter Association, a nonprofit organization that assists with mentoring, networking, and training women in the fire service.*

# Graduations

from the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy



Call/Volunteer Class #47



Call/Volunteer Class #46



Call/Volunteer Class #45



Recruit Class #205

## Call/Volunteer Recruit Firefighter Training

### Class #47

On December 30, 2013, Class #47 of the Call/Volunteer Recruit Firefighter Training program graduated having completed 320 hours of training on nights and weekends. The 25 graduates, 23 men and two women, represent the 10 fire departments of: Essex, Georgetown, Ipswich, Manchester, Nahant, Rockport, Rowley, Wenham, West Newbury, and Wrentham.

### Class #46

On December 19, 2013, members of Class #46 of the Call/Volunteer Recruit Firefighter Training program graduated. The 39 graduates, 35 men and four women, represent the 20 fire departments of: Ashburnham, Berlin, Bolton, Dudley, Harvard, Leicester, Littleton, Lunenburg, Oxford, Pepperell, Rutland, Sherborn, Shrewsbury, Spencer, Stow, Townsend, Tyngsborough, West Boylston, Westborough, and Westminster.

### Class #45

On September 18, 2013, Class #45 of the Call/Volunteer Recruit Firefighter Training program graduated in a ceremony at Palmer High School. The 33 firefighters, 29 men and four women, represent the 16 fire departments of: Amherst, Ashfield, Belchertown, Bondsville, Dalton, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Leverett, Monson, Palmer, Russell, Southampton, Three Rivers, Ware, Westhampton, and Williamsburg.

## Career Recruit Firefighter Training

### Class #205

On December 13, 2013, Class #205 of the Career Recruit Firefighter Training program graduated after nine weeks of training. The 24 graduates, all men, represent the 13 departments of Agawam, Bourne, Canton, Clinton, Easthampton, Hopedale, Lexington, Methuen, Millis, Norwood, Revere, Waltham, and Weymouth.

### Class #204

On November 22, 2013, Class #204 of the Career Recruit Firefighter Training program graduated. The 23 graduates, all men, represent the 10 departments of Amesbury, Clinton, Duxbury, Hanson, Ipswich, Malden, Medford, Northbridge, Turners Falls, and Waltham.

*Class #203*

On November 1, 2013, Class #203 of the Career Recruit Firefighter Training program graduated. The 24 graduates, all men, represent the 20 departments of Abington, Cambridge, Cotuit, Devens, Foxborough, Hanover, Lexington, Medway, Milford, New Bedford, North Andover, Northampton, Norton, Saugus, Sturbridge, Waltham, Wellfleet, Westford and Westfield.

*Class #202*

On October 11, 2013, Class #202 of the Career Recruit Firefighter Training program graduated. The 23 graduates, two women and 21 men, represent the 14 departments of Amherst, Falmouth, Framingham, Kingston, Maynard, Methuen, Natick, Needham, Salem, Southborough, Stoughton, Waltham, Watertown, and Yarmouth.

*Class #201*

On September 20, 2013, Class #201 of the Career Recruit Firefighter Training program completed nine weeks of training. The 24 graduates, all men, represent the six departments of Attleboro, Bourne, Lynn, Methuen, Norwood, and Taunton.

*Class #200*

On August 30, 2013, Class #200 of the Career Recruit Firefighter Training program graduated. The 23 firefighters, 21 men and two women, represent the 17 departments of Attleboro, Burlington, Canton, Dudley, Easthampton, Haverhill, Holbrook, Lowell, Lynn, Milton, Norfolk, North Andover, Norwell, Randolph, Wakefield, Wellesley, and Westport.



*Recruit Class #203*



*Recruit Class #202*



*Recruit Class #201*



*Recruit Class #204*



*Recruit Class #200*

# Change Your Clock, Change Your Battery

Energizer selected the Wayland Fire Department to spotlight this year's Change Your Clock, Change Your Battery campaign. Energizer's Sara Miller and the Energizer bunny joined Captain Dan Buentello, FF Todd Winner, FF Derek Jordan and FF Will Tyree at the new Stop & Shop in town to remind people to change the batteries in their smoke and carbon monoxide alarms on November 3. Energizer provided coupons so that shoppers could stock up on

replacement batteries. State Fire Marshal Coan stopped by to lend a hand. Later in the afternoon, the fire department installed smoke and CO alarms in the homes of Wayland's seniors as part of an ongoing project with the Massachusetts Department of Fire Services and the Wayland Council on Aging. Energizer provided 50 emergency supply bags for the neighborhood visits. The bags included a flashlight, extra batteries, a Stop & Shop coupon and bottled water.



## License Examination Schedule

- You must pre-register for all license exams. Completed applications must be received by 4:00 p.m. on the deadline date listed below. If your application is received after the applicable deadline, you will not be allowed to sit for the exam.
- All exams start promptly at 10:00 a.m., unless otherwise noted.
- License exams are offered at both DFS in Stow (1 State Road, park in the remote lot at the top of the hill) and at DFS in Northampton (One Prince Street/Northampton State hospital, use only designated visitor parking). Directions at [www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs).
- For licensing questions, contact Lydia Bogar at 978-567-3700 or at [Lydia.Bogar@state.ma.us](mailto:Lydia.Bogar@state.ma.us).

Examinations	Examination Dates All exams start at 10:00 a.m. unless noted	Deadlines for Applications
Fire Suppression, 10:00 a.m., Commercial Hood Cleaning, 1:00 p.m.	January 29, 2014 (Wednesday) April 23, 2014 (Wednesday) July 30, 2014 (Wednesday) October 29, 2014 (Wednesday)	January 10, 2014 (Friday) April 4, 2014 (Friday) July 11, 2014 (Friday) October 10, 2014 (Friday)
Cannon/Mortar, Fireworks, Special Effects, Blasting	February 26, 2014 (Wednesday) May 21, 2014 (Wednesday) August 27, 2014 (Wednesday) November 19, 2014 (Wednesday)	February 7, 2014 (Friday) May 2, 2014 (Friday) August 8, 2014 (Friday) November 7, 2014 (Friday)

## Senior Fire Officer Forums

Planning for the spring *Senior Fire Officer Forum* series is underway. DFS is pleased to announce two presentations in May 2014 on *Firefighter Death and Injury Survival* by Chief Billy Goldfeder. Goldfeder uses video, audio and lecture to deliver information on operations and tactics that focus on the lessons learned from recent tragic dwelling fires. Chief Goldfeder has been a firefighter since 1973 and has been a chief officer since 1982. He writes for national fire journals, including the *Close Calls* column for *Firehouse Magazine*.

Join us for one of Chief Goldfeder's presentations: May 9 at DFS in Stow, or May 10 at Springfield Technical Community College. Visit [www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs) for registration information and more details about the program. Additional Senior Fire Officer Forums are being scheduled for 2014.

## ISO Rating and NFIRS

In the ISO Fire Suppression Rating Schedule, fire departments can earn up to 6 points for satisfactory reporting using NFIRS for the three years before the ISO evaluation.

## License Actions

This report details recent compliance and enforcement actions taken by the Office of the State Fire Marshal against companies and individuals for violations of MGL c. 148 and 527 CMR. The effective date of these actions and details are included. While other actions may be pending, only those individuals and companies who have had administrative hearings with decisions rendered are listed here. Call the Licensing Desk at 978-567-3700 for questions regarding the status of any license or certificate of competency.

Name	Type of Certificate of Competency	Disposition
Bilodeau, David C.	Fireworks	Suspended for three years until July 10, 2015; must retest after October 15, 2015 to be licensed.
Deronck, Michael	Hood Cleaning	Suspended for one year until September 18, 2014; six months to serve until March 17, 2014.
Hunt, Christopher B.	Fire Equipment	Suspended for three years until April 3, 2016; one year probation to serve until April 3, 2014.
Larain, Todd C.	Fireworks	Suspended for one year until August 21, 2014; six months to serve until February 17, 2014; must retest after that date to be licensed.
R.S. Fireworks	Pyrotechnic User	Suspended for two years until September 3, 2015; one year to serve until September 3, 2014. Must also provide certain compliance requirements.
Rich, Matthew J.	Blaster	Suspended for two years until December 10, 2015; one year to serve until December 10, 2014.
Suffredini, David C.	Fireworks	Permanent revocation.
Tecce, James E.	Fire Equipment	Permanent revocation; prohibited from holding any personal or business permit or license issued by the Dept. of Fire Services.
Tremblay, Peter A.	Fireworks	Suspended for two years until July 13, 2014; must retest after that date to be licensed.



Department of Fire Services  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
978-567-3100



[www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs)

## Winter Heating Fire Safety Keep Warm, Keep Safe Campaign

Heating is the second leading cause of home fires in Massachusetts and is the leading cause of carbon monoxide poisoning. The Department of Fire Services is once again launching the **Keep Warm, Keep Safe** (KWKS) campaign this year. Our focus is getting homes ready for winter to prevent fires and casualties. We hope you will use the material in our online **Keep Warm, Keep Safe Toolkit** as part of your community education efforts. The fire service is most effective when we all provide the same accurate, consistent messages. When the **Keep Warm, Keep Safe** campaign began, one in every 7 space heater fires caused a death. Today, the number is one in 20 fires. Together we can continue to reduce heating fires in Massachusetts.



### Keep Warm, Keep Safe Toolkit for Local Fire Departments

The **Keep Warm, Keep Safe Toolkit** on the website ([www.mass.gov/KeepWarmKeepSafe](http://www.mass.gov/KeepWarmKeepSafe)) includes:

- A bi-lingual, full-color pamphlet in English and Spanish (contact us for more printed copies)
- KWKS handouts in English, Spanish, Portuguese, Haitian Creole, Russian, Chinese, and Vietnamese
- A customizable press release and Op-Ed piece
- A bill stuffer
- The Keep Warm, Keep Safe logo
- Links to our winter heating and general fire safety FireFactors
- Links to fuel and home heating system maintenance assistance
- Link to the TV public service announcement you can run on local cable